

# TO MAKE TARGET OF OBSOLETE SHIP

## Modern Battleship New Hampshire to Attack the Old Texas.

# NAVY OFFICIALS TO WITNESS TESTS

## Experiment, Which Will Occupy Three Days, Expected to Prove Most Instructive Ever Conducted in This Country.

Admiral Schroeder's Vessels to Observe Results.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—Secretary Meyer, with a few official guests, left Washington on the Dolphin tonight for Tangier Sound, in Chesapeake Bay, to witness an attack upon the battleship San Marcos (formerly the United States ship Texas) by the big twelve-inch rifles of the battleship New Hampshire.

With the secretary were Senator Clapp, of Minnesota, and Representatives Roberts, of Massachusetts; Loud, of Michigan, and Gregg, of Texas; Admiral Wainwright, chief of operations, and Commander Andrews, the secretary's naval aid.

This attack upon the San Marcos is expected to produce one of the most instructive and valuable experiments ever conducted by our navy. Similar firing tests have been made abroad, the last of importance being the attack by a part of the British channel fleet upon the famous and old vessel Hero. Little is known of technical value concerning these European experiments, because of the precautions that were adopted to insure secrecy. Therefore Secretary Meyer acceded to the recommendation of the Navy General Board that the San Marcos be used as a target. The ship, having become obsolete in type, yet carrying enough armor to afford a basis for judgment as to what might be expected to follow an attack upon a modern battleship.

# SEVENTY MEN DESERT

## Sailors Do Not Relish Idea of Staying on Ship During Practice.

Norfolk, Va., March 19.—Major Charles G. Kizer, chief of police of Norfolk, has been requested to try and apprehend a number of men who are missing from the battleship New Hampshire. It is said that seventy men deserted the ship on New Hampshire day, formerly the Texas, in Chesapeake Bay. The guns to be fired here were said to be old ones, having already been used 200 times, which is usually the limit to which a gun of a battleship is put before being discarded.

The desertions from the ship are said to be due to the fact that the sailors do not relish the idea of staying on the New Hampshire while the ship was opening fire on the San Marcos with old guns.

Chief of Police Kizer said he did not know why the men left the ship, but that he had been requested to try and find them, and that his men had picked up about ten of the stragglers.

# BRITISH STEAMER FLOATED

## The Manchuria Pulled Off and Towed by Tugs to Newport News.

Norfolk, Va., March 19.—After being stranded for twelve days, during which time the crew and the wreckers, who were trying to raise the ship, were forced to face with death, the British steamer Manchuria, Captain Traylor, was pulled into deep water at 8:15 o'clock to-night, from the shoals three miles south of Little Island. The Manchuria was floated by the Merritt-Chapman wrecking fleet, which was made up of the tugboat Relief, which was towed to the stern of the vessel taking the place of her rudder, which was lost before she was driven on the beach, the Manchuria was towed to-night to Newport News.

The Manchuria when she stranded was loaded with coal and was bound for Tampico, Mexico. She carries a crew of thirty-five men.

# STANFORTH SMITH IS SAFE

## English Explorer Not Mannered by Papuan.

Brisbane, Australia, March 19.—The report brought to Goulburn by natives last month that Stanforth Smith, the British administrator of Papua, and his party of exploration had been massacred by Papuans proves to have been untrue. Smith, with his expedition, arrived at Thursday Island Friday.

The explorers left Port Moresby, the capital of Papua, on November 18 last for the interior, where they suffered great privations and lost a few native carriers. Yesterday's advices, from Thursday Island contained the first authentic news of the expedition since it set out.

# TRAIN AND CAR COLLIDE

## Two Killed and Four Injured in Grade Crossing Accident at Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 19.—Two persons were killed and four injured today, when a Lackawanna passenger train, running at high speed, crashed into a street car at a grade crossing on Clinton Street. The dead: Mrs. John McCormack, thirty-five years old.

Robert W. Hoehn, motorman, thirty years old.

John Fay, vaudeville actor, three ribs broken, leg broken, internal injuries; may die.

Frederick Gottman, motorman, almost completely scalped, arm broken.

Thomas Uhl, conductor, slight bruises.

Unknown man, who was hurled away in an automobile before the police could learn his name.

As the car neared the crossing, the gates went down for the passage of the express train, but the street car failed to slow down. Motorman Gottman wrenched the controller from Hoehn, who was breaking in as a motorman, but it was too late. The street car struck the derailing switch, bumped along the payment to the rails of the steam railroad, and the passenger train crashed into it, cutting it completely in two, and carrying debris 500 feet down the tracks.

# DEMOCRATS TO GATHER

## Many Party Leaders Will Attend Bryan Birthday Dinner To-Morrow.

Lincoln, Neb., March 19.—William J. Bryan, who was fifty-one years old to-day, will to-morrow evening participate in an anniversary "dollar dinner," for which seats have already been engaged for 500 people, will bring to Lincoln many leading Democrats.

Two of the early arrivals were Senator Owen, of Oklahoma, and John W. Kern, of Indiana. Speaker-to-be Champ Clark and Governor Shafroth, of Colorado, are expected to-morrow. They are on the program for addresses, and the toast list in addition, including the names of Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, and several leading Nebraska Democrats.

The function, which is intended as an endorsement of the position and principles of Mr. Bryan, is regarded locally as one of the opening events prior to the campaign of 1912, independent of the so-called progressives of the party, though assurance is given that it is not intended as originating a boom for any possible candidate.

# KANSAS BANKER GUILTY

## Was Tried on Charge of Buying and Selling Stolen Postage Stamps.

Wichita, Kan., March 19.—L. S. Naftzger, formerly president of the Fourth National Bank, of Wichita, was found guilty by a jury in the Federal court to-day of buying and selling stolen postage stamps. The offense is punishable by a maximum term of five years in prison and a fine of \$5,000.

Naftzger purchased stamps from Frank S. Burt, formerly chief of police here. The stamps were stolen from Kansas post-offices, and sold to Burt by John Callahan, of Wichita, Kan., who is under sentence for robbing the Milan, Kan., post-office, and also has been convicted of buying and selling stolen postage stamps.

The former banker's defense was that he did not know the stamps had been stolen. He admitted purchasing them at a discount. It is understood there will be no appeal in Naftzger's case if only a fine is imposed.

# FATAL MINE EXPLOSION

## Five Men Dead as Result of Disaster at Mineral, Kan.

Pittsburg, Kan., March 19.—Five men, one of them John Jopling, general superintendent in the coal department of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, are dead as the result of an explosion of black damp in the company's mine at Mineral, Kan., to-day. There were three explosions, the first just after Thomas Cheek and John Burt, both were killed instantly. The second came when William Jeffries, a foreman shot fired, went underground to rescue his fellow workers. By lying flat Jeffries saved himself.

As soon as he reached the surface a rescue party composed of Jopling and two miners, Samuel Watson and a foreigner, rushed into the pit to search for Cheek and Burt. Less than thirty minutes later there was an explosion which killed Jopling and his men.

# BILL BARS HAREM SKIRT

## Atlanta Alderman Says It Is "Provocative."

Atlanta, Ga., March 19.—Holding that the harem skirt is "provocative of vice," in women's dress and that it is "provocative of riot," Alderman Everett introduced in Council yesterday an ordinance barring the skirt from Atlanta. The ordinance has a penalty of \$100 for each violation.

"This garment," said Everett, "is modeled on lines entirely at variance with the traditional and time-honored dress of what a woman should be. Atlanta has always enjoyed the reputation of being a town where the delicate sensibilities of the women on the streets are not offended. It is the duty of the city to maintain this reputation."

# FIST FIGHT IN HOUSE

## Encounter Intensifies Session of Missouri General Assembly.

Jefferson City, Mo., March 19.—Both general branches of the General Assembly labored to-day to clean up for adjournment to-morrow, and the deliberations of the lower body were enlivened by a fist fight. Representative Stark, of Cass county, struck Percy Smith, a clerk in the State Fish and Game Department. Smith was knocked down. Immediately the House was in an uproar, and it was some time before the sergeant-at-arms was able to restore order. A recess was taken.

# LINEMAN KILLED BY FOREMAN

## Donaldson Shot and Killed by Foreman at Hotel Here.

Rocky Mountain, Ga., March 19.—Eugene Donaldson, a telephone lineman, was shot and killed at a hotel here early this morning by S. H. Asher, foreman of a construction gang. Donaldson died at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Asher was arrested, but declined to discuss the cause of the shooting. There were no witnesses.

# WILL FIRST FRAME RECIPROCITY BILL

## Democratic Committee to Then Take Up Other Tariff Questions.

# NOT YET DECIDED ON PROCEDURE

## Proposed Revision of Different Schedules May Be Placed on Canadian Measure as Rider or May Be Treated as Separate Matter—Latter Course Probable.

Washington, D. C., March 19.—It is the expectation of Chairman Underwood that the Democratic members of the House Committee on Ways and Means will begin work on tariff questions some time during the coming week, and that by the time the extraordinary session of Congress is convened on April 4 some plan will have been mapped out to govern the committee's procedure after the bill to carry out the Canadian reciprocity agreement has been framed.

The most complex question that will come before the committee is whether any tariff questions will be placed upon the Canadian bill as riders, or whether such schedules as the committee decides should be revised shall be treated as separate measures.

The certainty that hearings would be demanded by producing and manufacturing interests affected by any proposed revision of the tariff may deter the Ways and Means Committee in its desire to carry out the Canadian question with consideration of such schedules as wool and woolsens, cotton or agricultural implements, to treat it as a separate measure. The majority of the committee is a unit in favor of the Canadian agreement, and it is believed that the decision will be to keep it separate from other tariff matters, and take up schedules after the Canadian bill has been sent to the Senate.

# Underwood in Charge

Contrary to the general report, Representative Peters, of Massachusetts, will not introduce the Canadian bill, which will be presented almost immediately upon the convening of the special session, to carry out the terms of the agreement. That honor will fall to Chairman Underwood, following the practice of having revenue measures presented by the chairman of the Ways and Means Committee. The bill, however, will be the one framed in the committee, and will be known as a committee measure.

Although the prospects are that the Canadian bill will not carry general tariff revision as a rider, it is not improbable that it may go a great deal further than the McCall bill, which passed the House in the last session. At the same time, the McCall bill will be followed so far as it was designed to carry out the terms of the agreement with Canada. The revision will come from the Democratic committee probably will be in the nature of additional provision, which would give the President the power to enter into free commercial relations with Canada in respect to articles not named by the agreement.

Such a paragraph may be built upon the plan of section 3 of the Dingley act. That provision, known as the trading section of the Dingley act, enabled the President, without consultation with Congress, to enter into negotiations with other countries for mutual tariff concessions on certain stipulated articles, even to the extent of making commercial relations, the imposition and collection of duties. Most of the Democrats in Congress are in favor of absolute free trade with Canada, but they realize that they have not the power to legislate to that end. Their authority lies in the hands of "what" authority in the hands of the President, to exercise at such time as Canada, by action of its Parliament, might consent. Such a provision, it is said, would not in any way involve the existing agreement.

# May Revolute Change

The introduction of such a provision into the Canadian bill might necessitate a very slight change in the agreement. The agreement was introduced, turned after the language of the Dingley act, rather than the later Payne-Aldrich law. Under the Dingley words "articles, the growth, product, manufacture of," were held by decisions of the general appraisers to be too broad to include the word "wheat." Many of the tariff experts regard this as an oversight, and think that it should be rectified. In the event of the rectification, an amendment which would enable the President to extend the agreement to some future time, these experts would consider the agreement "wholly" to be absolutely necessary.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are not yet ready to indicate their intention to proceed with a revision of the tariff in the event they fail to tack on revisions of schedules on the Canadian bill. They say they will make it clear that they will follow the Canadian bill with one or two schedules in any event, and that the House will be held in session long enough to give the Senate opportunity to act.

The general opinion that the Canadian agreement will be sent to the Senate by May 1, less than thirty days after the special session is called to order.

# No Estimate of Time

It is impossible to estimate how long the Canadian question will be before the Senate. No action can be taken at this time, even to ascertain sentiment, for nearly half of the Finance Committee was declared by death, and the likelihood of political fortune, and the vacancies will have to be filled before any action can be taken.

# TAF OUTLINES TARIFF PROGRAM

## Wants Permanent Board Provided Before Revision Is Started.

# WILL BE DECIDED AT EXTRA SESSION

## His Message Will Be Confined to This Subject and to Canadian Reciprocity—Not Known What Attitude of Democratic Leaders Will Be.

Columbia, S. C., March 19 (on board President Taft's train, Columbia, S. C., March 19).—President Taft, according to present plans, will confine his message to the extra session of Congress to be convened on April 4, to Canadian reciprocity, and to the establishment of a permanent tariff board. The President is convinced that the country desires and ought to desire, a further revision of several schedules of the Payne-Aldrich act. He feels that the woolen schedule, schedule K, is particularly indefensible. It is said that he is anxious that it shall be revised at an early date.

The President is equally convinced, however, that the country desires that revisions of the future shall be made in the light of the scientific information which it is the duty of the tariff board to collect. So at this time, it is said, he rather inclines to the idea that no schedule should be revised until the tariff board is not ready with its information. The President has directed the temporary board to make a report on the woolen schedule by December 1 next. Personally, he would like very much for Congress to wait until the tariff board has attempted to revise any of the schedules at the extra session. He will give the latter further consideration, however, after he reaches Washington.

If Mr. Taft's present wishes were met, the extra session would devote itself to reciprocity, the permanent tariff board second, and then a speedy adjournment, and a postponement of the revision of the textile schedules until the tariff board completes its work on December 1.

# No Chance of Delay

In addition to the President's instructions that the woolen schedule should be placed at that time, the appropriation bill, carrying funds for the tariff board, contains a proviso to that effect. This does away with the possibility of delay. President Taft frankly expects the Democratic House to reject the Democratic Senate of the Sixty-second Congress to help him to carry out a program of scientific revision of the tariff. He hopes that another year will mark great progress in that direction. He is particularly anxious, however, that the revision shall be made in accordance with his established policy of lifting the tariff as far as possible out of the realm of politics, and placing it, as is done in Germany, upon a scientific, non-partisan and interested basis.

Just how the Democratic leaders will react to a proposal to postpone action on tariff revision until next December, remains to be seen. A number of the leaders have already indicated that at least two or three schedules of the Payne-Aldrich law will be acted upon prior to the adjournment of the extra session.

President Taft has said that he believes it would be illogical, unwise and injurious to the business interests if a general tariff revision should be immediately undertaken.

It was a bitter disappointment to the President that the permanent tariff board, the leading office, in regard to the amount on deposit, that office has 262 open accounts, and a total deposit of \$21,253, making an average balance per depositor of \$81.71. North Carolina is thirty-third in the list, having twenty-seven accounts, with a total deposit of \$752, an average of \$27.83 per depositor. Virginia's rank is forty-seventh, next to the last, the office at Chifton Forge having twenty-seven accounts, with a total deposit of \$215, or an average of \$9.07. South Carolina is at the bottom of the list, there being only eighteen open accounts, with a total of \$199 on deposit, an average of \$11.05.

# To Extend System

Postmaster-General Hitchcock is engaged now in preparing for the establishment of 250 additional postal savings banks, an appropriation of \$500,000 having been made by the recent Congress for the extension of the system. The list of cities in which the banks are to be located probably will be announced in the near future.

The depositary at Leadville, Col., is the leading office, in regard to the amount on deposit. That office has 262 open accounts, and a total deposit of \$21,253, making an average balance per depositor of \$81.71. North Carolina is thirty-third in the list, having twenty-seven accounts, with a total deposit of \$752, an average of \$27.83 per depositor. Virginia's rank is forty-seventh, next to the last, the office at Chifton Forge having twenty-seven accounts, with a total deposit of \$215, or an average of \$9.07. South Carolina is at the bottom of the list, there being only eighteen open accounts, with a total of \$199 on deposit, an average of \$11.05.

# Board Already at Work

Under the provisional direction of Mr. Emery, the board is already engaged in a careful analysis of the text of the schedule, which will be ready to be submitted to Congress at the regular session.

The President is said to be greatly encouraged by the steady progress and development of his tariff program. The Payne-Aldrich law, the tariff board, the Canadian reciprocity agreement, he regards as milestones of progress, and while the President originally intended to devote his message to the special session of Congress to the reciprocity agreement, on account of its urgent international importance, he has come to the conclusion that he ought to seize the occasion to secure the permanent tariff board, for which there was a majority in both the Senate and House of the last Congress, and for which he hopes a majority will exist in the Sixty-second Congress.

# Spinster Dies Waltzing

## Smiled at Relative One Minute, Falls Dead the Next.

New York, March 19.—Margaret Reynolds, forty-five years old and unmarried, had looked forward to the mask ball of the Alhambra club with pleasant anticipation. In the dance she could forget the grayness of her life, when she placed upon the floor the dreariness of her furnished room. She hastened to meet her niece, Mrs. Margaret Fleming, who was to accompany her to the ball. A young man of the neighborhood who knew Mrs. Fleming asked her to join him in a waltz, and Mrs. Fleming gave way to her aunt.

Once around she danced, and as she passed her niece she glanced over and smiled. The next instant she collapsed and slid to the floor. Examination showed she was dead.

# NO REPLY FROM CHINA

## Russia Is Still Waiting to Hear From St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—China has not yet replied to the last Russian note, which amounted to an ultimatum, insisting upon a closer adherence to the provisions of the treaty of 1881.

A dispatch to the Novoye Vremya, from Mukden, says that an attempt by the Chinese police to enter the quarantine lines has led to serious conflicts between the police and the Japanese guards at Fushun. One Japanese and one Chinaman were killed, and many on both sides wounded.

# PLEADS FOR TOLERANCE



REV. H. D. C. MACLACHLAN.

# MINISTER DEPLORES VIOLENT UTTERANCE

## Mr. MacLachlan Disapproves Report of Anti-Saloon League Committee.

# PEOPLE DIFFER ON METHOD

Washington, D. C., March 19.—President Taft, according to present plans, will confine his message to the extra session of Congress to be convened on April 4, to Canadian reciprocity, and to the establishment of a permanent tariff board. The President is convinced that the country desires and ought to desire, a further revision of several schedules of the Payne-Aldrich act. He feels that the woolen schedule, schedule K, is particularly indefensible. It is said that he is anxious that it shall be revised at an early date.

# Leader in Temperance Work

## Counsels Regard for Others' Opinions.

Making a plea for temperance in thought and in word, Rev. H. D. C. MacLachlan, of the Seventh Street Christian Church, in a prelude to a sermon on "The Sin of Intemperance," yesterday morning totally deprecated the recent occurrence at Newport News, when newspapers which do not agree with the cause of temperance is not helped by extreme utterances.

The minister said in the beginning that his sermon would not touch on the political side of the temperance question. He had not, he said, made up his mind just to what extent and in what way the Anti-Saloon League should go into politics.

# On Anti-Saloon Fight

He himself has had an unfortunate experience with the Anti-Saloon League, he said. While he was living in Kentucky, during one campaign, the "temperance" leader was a man of no more than he, he said, and inaugurated an era of corruption and debauchery unparalleled in the history of the State, ending with stealing enough votes to give him a majority on the face of the returns.

Further, the advent of the league in politics in Tennessee had produced, in his opinion, some unfortunate results.

Mr. MacLachlan said he wished to urge temperance in thought and temperance in word. No one deplored more than he, he said, the unfortunate occurrences at Newport News. Nothing is to be gained by violence of speech. Personally he wished liquor advertisements could be eliminated from every newspaper in the State, but that was no reason why he should denounce those who did not agree with him on this point. He said that all the world cannot see through the same spectacles.

# Optimous Differ

"Some people who earnestly desire true temperance," he said, "favor strict regulation as the best means of dealing with the liquor question; some favor local option, some State-wide prohibition. It does not become the believer in one of these methods to denounce those who favor the other two. I will not advise a choice as to method, but leave it to the individual judgment of each member of the Seventh Street Christian Church.

"But," he added, "I urge every member to register, so that he may discharge his duty as he sees it when the time comes."

Mr. MacLachlan, having declined to enter into the political phases of the question, then preached a strong temperance sermon, telling of the effects on the body and mind of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquor, and the probable bad results on future generations from even a moderate though steady use.

# KILLS DECOU FOR REVENGE

## American Archaeologist Murdered by Member of Haasa Tribe.

Tripoli, Africa, March 19.—Dispatches received here bearing on the killing of H. F. Decou, an American archaeologist at Syene, where Decou was acting as the official excavator of an expedition under the auspices of the Archaeological Institute of America, state that the murder was committed by Abdul Fell, of the Haasa Tribe, who was in the employ of the expedition. The assassin, it is stated, was actuated by a desire for revenge for some alleged grievance.

The Governor of Derna and a special commission are now engaged in investigating the crime, which has caused great excitement.

# PEACE IN MEXICO SEEMS ASSURED WITHIN WEEK

## Certain Strong Influences at Work to End Trouble.

# DIAZ TO CONFER WITH LIMANTOUR

## Announcement of Reorganized Cabinet Is Expected Within Few Days—No Adverse Comment on De Labarra's Proposal That All Classes Unite.

# All Classes Unite to Greet Limantour

Mexico City, March 19.—Jose Limantour, in a special car, moving as a special, will arrive in this capital some time before noon to-morrow, barring unforeseen delays, according to the best information obtainable to-night.

No information regarding the movements of the minister and his party was forthcoming from any official source. In some quarters, usually worthy of consideration, it was advanced as a reason for the mystery attending the hour of his arrival a desire on the part of Mr. Limantour to shut the demonstrations of welcome which had been prepared. His coming to-night was to have been the occasion of an elaborate tribute to his popularity, in which all elements of the capital's society were to have taken part.

That there will be an official welcome awaiting him to-morrow goes without saying, but the uncertainty as to the precise time of his arrival will undoubtedly disrupt the remainder of the program.

# Washington, D. C., March 19.—Peace

is assured in the republic of Mexico within the present week, if certain influences now at work toward that end prove effective. With the arrival in Mexico City of Senator Yves Limantour, Minister of Finance, President Diaz will begin a series of conferences which it is expected will result in the announcement within three or four days of a reorganized Cabinet. Minister Limantour will present an exposition of the demands of the revolutionists, and the changes in the official family of President Diaz, as well as the institution of certain reforms, are confidently expected to appease the insurgents.

In the meantime, President Taft, who arrives here to-morrow morning from Augusta, Ga., will confer with Ambassador De Labarra, and there is good ground for the assumption that the troops now concentrated in Texas immediately will begin a series of maneuvers, and return shortly to their posts. In addition to this, when conditions again are normal in Mexico, a complete statement of the things which actuated the mobilization of the troops will be issued by the White House.

# The coming of peace in Mexico also

is strengthened by the manner in which the revolutionists have commented on the magazine article of Ambassador De Labarra, and the significant spirit of expectancy with which the revolutionists in Mexico should unite for the promotion of national unity. According to private advices here, anticipation is manifest in the circles of both the insurgents and the supporters of the Federal government.

# Ask Certain Reforms

The insurgents have taken the stand that their operations have proven that they are willing to risk a great deal to secure the adoption of certain reforms in the government, and failing in this they will continue the strife. Besides the proposals which Senator Limantour is known to be bringing to President Diaz, it is reported that the wishes of prominent insurgent sympathizers in various parts of the republic have become known to President Diaz, and will play no small part in the reorganization of his Cabinet.

The disaffection in Mexico, which has been most conspicuous in Chihuahua, however, has not been confined to that State, and serious outbreaks in other States have been prevented by the promises of early changes in their administration. The peculiar relationship of members of the Cabinet to the internal administration of the States of the Mexican republic has contributed intense interest to the political situation in Mexico City, and various combinations and cliques have been made up and are being privately suggested.

# The troubles in the States of Yucatan

and Chihuahua, it is said, will directly influence probable changes in the Cabinet. The opposition to him that has arisen from Chihuahua may mean the displacement of Senator Creel from his post of Minister of Foreign Affairs, while Senator Molina, Minister of Public Works, probably will be asked to retire because of opposition to him that has arisen from Yucatan. Senator Corral's health, according to recent advices, indicates that he will abandon public life and seek recuperation in Europe. This will leave a vacancy in the vice-presidency, which it is considered may not be filled, as the Minister of Foreign Affairs, during the vacancy in the office of President, also is invested with the character of the latter office.

# Hard Task for Diaz

Strong influences are at work with regard to the exact position that Senator Limantour shall occupy in the Cabinet. Personally, it is known, Senator Limantour prefers to remain Minister of Finance, and many bankers and financiers